courses, but for the reason that it, prace or sits but for the reason that it, prac-lify denied to democrats the right to com-mon any of the higher offices. Mr. Voor-hoes referred to the attempt at civil-service of an which was made under President from and to the commission appointed at that time. This bill had emanated from the same set of "reformers," and they were doubtsame set of "printmers," and they were doubters, expecting to be called into the service again, if it should become a law. To show how carable they were of devising a practical plan to test the capacity of applicants to fill the minor clerkships in the departments, he would call attention to the questions they had framed for that purpose. He then read and commented upon a number of questions, which candidates had to answer, he said, without the fild of memoranda, such as: "Same the four largest islands on the globe" "Give, approximately, the latitude of Washington and London? "In what direction is Havara, Cuba, from Washington, D. C.?" "What state of the union extends from the latitude of Richmond," "Where are the principal table-lands of the globe?" "Give the course which a mondy" "Where are the principal table lands of the globe?" "Give the course which a measure must take to be introduced to congress, and supposing it to be veteed, to become a law of the United States?" "State the kinds of congressional conclusions which are subject to a vete?" Bring up your young men, said Mr. Voorhees, from Mississippi, and Alabama, and all the states, and, if they can answer these questions, they may get a \$700-clerkship. [Laughter]. Then the examiners assed to mathematics and one of the questions was: "Two-thirds of seven-ninties of what number is one-half of eight and two-fifths divided by four teen and seven-tents, less than divided by fourteen and seven-tenths, less than fourteen and two-sevenths?" [Laughter]. Another was: "A man weighing seventy-two pounds runs with a velocity of six against a standing, but not resisting, man, whose weight standing, but not resisting, man, whose weight is ninety-six pounds, what is the result?" (Renewed laughter). If senators wanted this humbug continued, they might vote for it, of he (Voorhees) would not. Nevertheless, he was in favor of the reform of the civil service, and he had proposed a practical measure for that purpose at the last session, namely, an amendment to the constitution of the United States providing that postmasters. United States providing that postmasters, revenue collectors, judges, marshals, and United States district attorners should be elected by the people of the states in which their duties are to be performed. That re-form would be substantial, for it would take away more than 50,000 offices from the ap-pointing power, and would relieve the exec-utive and the legislative branches of the govntive and the legislative branches of the gov-ernment of a pressure compared with which the pressure for the lower clerkships was nothing. But this bill, instead of curing, would aggravate existing evils. He would not be hypocritical about this subject. If the democratic party should come into power it ought to purify the service by making a thorough and radical change of officeholders excepting only soldiers who had served their country and been injured in its service.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment to the pending amendment by Mr. Allison reducing

pending amendment by Mr. Allison reducing the term of office of the commissioners form six to four years. Lost; yeas, 22; nays, 24.

Mr. Flumb thought he could say, as con-scientiously as any other senator that he was in favor of reform, but he did not think this bill would work any extensive reformation. He might vote for it as an ex-periment, but his idea of the reform required was different from that put forth by the advocates of this measure. He thought be saw in the bill, and the arguments ad-vanced in its favor, a tendency toward something which he regarded as quite at variance with the republican idea of government, to wit: a civil pension list-indeed that would seem to be a logical and necessary addendum to the system of civil service proposed by the advocates of this bill. In his judgment, true civil-service reform would consist in introducing, constantly, into the service of the government, from among the great body of the people in all parts of the country, the young men just coming on to the stage of life; thus sending every department a constant stream of new blood, which would give the service increased vitable and efficiency. But the first effect of this bill, it passed, would be to dony to ninety-nine bundredths of the people of the United States all opportunity to enter the service of the government; and that, he believed, was the purpose, not perlars of the friends of the bill, in the senate, but of those ourside who had given this civil-service movement its present immentum. ervice movement its present mementum, ostend of the system here proposed he would have a fair apportionment of the offices among the people throughout the whole country, with a used term of office, and a provision clini, except in certain cases, no main should runan in office longer than two ferms, or longer than one term, unless in the mean-time be last carried and received promotion. time be had carried and record the service Such a reform would bring into the service Lest—Yeas 20, nays 26, Mr. Cockrell said that this senate which Mr. Cockrell said that this senate which eastern states, men who, at the threshold of life, would realize that they could serve their country in this way, and could at the same time substantially educate the mackets by witnessing the operation of the government and by all the educational adjuncts surrounding

Mr. Maxey said he would go as far as any one in favor of a genuine reformation of the civil service, but he could not approve this bill. There had been great abuses in the service, and the people were earnestly demanding reform, but this bill would not meet the demand; it was not even a tub to the whale. No small or frivolous effort of this kind could divert the people from their determination to reform the civil service of the government. They would insist upon reform, a reform ex-tending from cellar to garret. Mr. Jones, of Florida. So far as this bill

goes it meets my entire approbation. I am not one of those reformers who are disposed to complain about everything connected with the practical administration of the governand who, when an effort at reform is made, turn away from it because it is in-sufficient or incomplete. This bill is a step in the right direction, and although it may in the right direction, and although it may not come up to the standard of the radical reform that some would have us mangurate at a single effort, I believe that the principle of it, if made effective and carried out in good faith, will tend very greatly to improve the civil service of the country. The history of human progress in government, morals, and religion, shows that no great reform can be accomplished at a single step. This bill is criticised, because it deals only with the lower offices. It is a good plan to begin low and work up, and, although the heads of departments are not affected directly heads of departments are not affected directly by the bill, it will have a great and whole-some effect upon them indirectly. What gives those high officials their present political power? Is it not the patronage they control? And does not this bill take away that power by taking away the patronage? The abuse of patronage is the great evil. Have I not seen n my own state capable and worthy men reoved from office samply to advance the interests of a political party?

terests of a political party?

Mr. Cockrell, Removed by whom?

Mr. Jones, By the powers here in Washington,
Mr. Cockrell, By these men who are now so eager in favor of sedura?

Mr. Jones, Oh! I do not say that, I do not care to include in recruitmations, Individuals are nothing where a great principle is concerned. I care learn a great officer of the government say, in regard to not insignificant toderal apparations in my own sinte, that Is was important, because it might have an influence upon a little numicipal election there, and I asked myself, "Whither are we drifting?" This bill is directed against that great exit—the chuse of patronage, and therefore it meets my approval. I think the lime has come when the American people demand from both particles a recognition of the principles embodied in It, and if it shall be found to work well on a small so, let it can be easily extended to the higher offices in the departments.

Mr. Sherman thought the most remarkable re of the debate on this bill was the gen-and whole ale denunciation of the management of the executive departments of programs at. As a glaring instance of this he read the statement attributed yesterday by the senator from New Jersey [Mr. Pherson) to Mr. Pendleton that there were 1,700 son) to Mr. Pendleton that there were 1,700 reason comployed in the Treasury department who had nothing to do. His colleague 137. Pendleton had made not this statement, but a very different one, asmely, that at one times there were about this number of campleyes who were not provided for by law, but this statement also conveyed an erroneous idea, for while it was true that only about 1,000 officials or employes were specifically named or provided for all the rest were employed by authority of law and paid out of the general appropriation made for that purpose. For example, looking at the appropriation made last session for the bureau of engraving and reinting, he found aspecific appropriation for twenty persons amounting to \$26,130, but in addition to these twenty there were from in addition to these twenty there were from 800 to 1,000 other employes, not sinecurists, but men and women who worked all day, and

sometimes at night, and who were paid out of the general appropriation made for that bureau. And so with the government print-ing office, for which the specific appropriations amounted to Suly \$14,000, while the aggregate general appropriations for paper and the pay of the employes was between two and three million dollars a year. It would be impossible from the nature of the case, for congress to make specific appropriations for all the employes required in the great executive departments, and the great executive departments, and the employees whose names were not mentioned in the appropriation bills, constituting about 25 per cent, of the whole number, were not the drottes, but the honey-bees of these great hives. As to superfluous employes, it was true that some years ago there were a good many in the burson of engraving and printing, but one of his (Sherman's) first acts as secretary of the treasury was to correct that abuse, by reducing the force 500 in number. abuse, by reducing the force 500 in numbe and also reducing the pay to rates which the same kind of service commanded in private employment, and the result was that \$600,000 appropriated for that bureau by congress wis

returned to the treasury. Assecretary of the treasury, he had done his best to bring the force down to the proper standard, and if there were any supernumaries there now, he did not know it.

As to civil-service reform, he favored three provisions: 1. The taking away of the power to select employes by favoritism, and the passage of a law that admission to the service should be secured by competitive examinations open to all; 2. The prohibition of political assessments, without interfering with the right of officials to contribute voluntarily for less timetre political appropria. right of officials to contribute voluntarily for legitimate political purposes. Removals without cause would be very rarely made if the pressure of senators and representatives for appointments in the executive departments were stopped, and therefore he would vote again, as he had voted years ago, for a law prohibiting such interference by members of congress. As an executive officer he had felt keenly such interference.

Mr. Plumb asked him about what number of removals he had made at the solicitation of members of congress.

Mr. Sherman replied that under his administration of the treasury there were mighty few removals except for cause, he having made a standing order to that effect.

Mr. Windom confirmed what Mr. Sherman

aving made a standing order to that effect.

Mr. Windom confirmed what Mr. Sherman lad said about the departments. He was tired of hearing that the executive departments were recking with corruption. It was not true. The losses by dishonesty or defal-cations were probably less now than at any former period. He was aniazed at the statement about there being 1,700 unnecessary employes in the treasury, and glad that Mr. Sherman had exploded it, and he thought that the senator from New Jorsey ought now to any senator from New Jersey ought now to ne-knowledge that he had been misled on this

Mr. McPherson said his remark had been ased on the authority which he had stated.

After some further discussion Mr. Windom
asked Mr. McPherson whether he wished the esuntry to understand that he now believed

here were 1,700 persons employed in the reasury who had nothing to do.

Mr. McPherson, I believe that there are in the Fressury department, and in every other department, a large mumber of employes who are used, a first who were the property of the person and a reason and upon the people. window, the people.
Windom, Has the senator given the com-

mittee on appropriations any information upon that subject?

Mr. McPherson. I suppose the committee on appropriations are sufficiently able to look after these matters, and sufficiently zealous too.

Mr. Windom. Does the senator know of one one ply ye in any department who has nothing to do? If so, who is he?

Mr. McInerson. That is a petilogging way of deating with a great public question.

Mr. Windom. The senator say, he believes there are a great number of employes in the departments who are useless, and when he is challenged to name one in any of the departments who has nothing to do, he says that is petilogsing. I will leave it to the people to judge of that.

Mr. Pendleton did not desire to be put in a faise position by the colloquy between Messrs.

Mr. Pendleton did not desire to be put in a faise position by the colloquy between Messrs. Sherman and McPherson, so he read the portion of his speech made the other day to which Mr. McPherson's remark yesterday related, and said he did not understand that the strict accuracy of it had been questioned except on one point, namely: the statement that clerks, not authorized by law were employed.

that cierks, not authorized by law were employed and paid out of "lapse appropriations;" and to sustain that statement, read from the testimony given before the committee on civil-service reform last session.

Mr. Sherman said Mr. Pendleton's statements in his speech tended to create the impression that the employes of whom he spoke were not paid out of appropriations made by law when in fact they were enhanced that law, when in fact they were, explained that when an employe died, his salary for the year was spoken of in treasury parlance as "hapsed." At 5 o'clock Mr. Cockrell moved to adjourn.

are cocked san that this senate which was now so virtuous that it refused to adjourn at 5 o'clock on Saturday, was made up of the same senators as at the last session, and he read from the lournal to show that in the first read from the journal to show that in the first part of that session the gentleman now so eager for reform had favored early adjourn ments, Mr. Edmunds, "the pope of the sen-ste" [laughter] having moved on the first day to adjourn at 2:30,2 and Mr. Cameron, the dis-tinguished Pennsylvania reformer, [laughter] having moved to adjourn from Thursday till

Monday.

Mr. Pendleton moved to adjourn.

Lest. Yeas, 20; mays, 25. Mr. Bayard was at lost to understand the Mr. Bayard was at lost to understand the tactics of gentlemen on the other side of the chamber, in refusing to adjourn late on Saturday evening, on motion of the senator whose bill was under consideration. If this action meant that there was to be an attempt to make this a party measure he protested against it. He did not wish to see a party wrangle over a bill of this character.

Mr. Hawley expressed surprise at Mr. Bayard's remarks, and said that his only object in voting against adjournment was to try to make some decisive progress with the bill today; but as that appeared impossible he would

day: but as that appeared impossible he would

now move to adjourn.

Mr. Edmunds said he would vote against
the motion because an adjournment now
would be substantially the destruction of the Mr. Hawley. Then I shall not be respon-

NEW BILLS.

NEW BILLS.

Mr. Vance introduced a bill to refund to North Carolina \$36,462.47 on account of 331 bales of cotton seized by A.G. Browne, a treasury agent, at Thomasville, in 1865.

Mr. Morgan introduced a bill appropriating \$13,550 for fifty bales of cotton seized from Well and Moore, at Mobile, in 1865.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill appropriating \$250,000 to settle the indebtedness of the Kanses Indians, as represented by the Kaw scrip, with a provise that the United States shall be reimbursed from the sale of Kansas Indian

cimbursed from the sale of Kansas Indian

Mr. Voorhees offered the Rice library bill as substitute for his pending bill in the senate. The bill makes a preliminary appropriation of Mr. Hawley's motion was agreed to—yeas 22: nays, 16—and (at 6 o'clock) the senate ad

THE HOUSE.

The speaker laid before the house at the pening of Saturday's session a letter from the secretary of war, transmitting a statement as to the action taken under the act of August 7, 1882, to relieve certain soldiers of the late war from the charge of desertion. Referred.

AUTHORIZED TO SELL.

On motion of Mr. Thompson, of Kentucky, the senate bill was passed authorizing the beard of commissioners of the soldiers' home to sell certain property at Harrodsburg, Ky.

The house then, at 12:15, went into committee of the whole (Mr. Calkins, of Indiana, in the chair) on

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BULL the pending amendments being that offered by Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, appro-priating \$600,000 for special mail facilities, and that offered by Mr. Hissock, of New York, reducing that sum to \$200,000.

Mr. Robeson opposed the amendments. The sums mentioned were either too much or too little—too little to satisfy the demands of the railway companies for much to pay for the

railway companies, too much to pay for the service running out of the city of New York. Another objection he had was that while it might be contended that the postmister gen-eral had no right to require any railway company to run a particular train at a particular train of a particular train at a particular train of a particular train of a particular train of a particular train of a particular train train of a particular train of a particular train particular train particular train of the forwarding of letters on which postage has been in whole or in part unpaid.

Mr. Herbert offered an amendment providing that the reduction of the rate of postage

day earlier on secount of the one engine for which the government paid \$25,000 to trans-port the mais from New York to Albany. He inderstood perfectly well high this question was attempted to be turned into a war against rallways and newspapers because newspapers and railways had been critical. He asked the committee to rise above such considerations and to concede the demands of the great

committee to rise above such considerations and to concede the demands of the great business interests.

Mr. Cannon stated that a train left New York on the Pennsylvania Central railway at the same hour that the engine and mail car left the New York Central depot, and for which the government paid \$25,000. Both trains reached Chicago at the same time. It was in the power of the postmaster general to place the mail on the Pennsylvania railway train without paying a cent for extra heilities, and it was his duty to do it. This was not a war against newspapers and railways; it was a war in haver of good practice.

Mr. Robinson, of Massachusetts, said that these charges against railways and newspapers had nothing to de with the matter. Last year congress approprinted \$600,000, and the postmaster general had made successful arrangements with these railway companies. He did not believe that only \$200,000 should be appropriated, because he wanted the service extended. Whether the railways and newspapers were opposed to congress had nothing

appropriated, because he wanted the service extended. Whether the milivays and newspapers were opposed to congress had nothing to do with the subject, and they were only lugged into the discussion in order to draw attention from the essential question.

Mr. Reagan said that the appropriation of \$500,000 would only put up a sum of money to be gambled and scrambled over. It was the common experience of the departments that when a sum was put up to be gambled for every appliance would be employed to obtain it. It could not fail to have a demorializing effect on railways and the departments. He had no war to make on newspapers or railways, but he had a defense to make for the p-ople of the United States. Congress would do well to remember that there were people in this country as well as railways.

Mr. Bingham contended that the special facility fund had been carefully expended and wisely watched; there had been a willingness on the part of the trunk lines to carry mails on the fastest trains, but they could not allow the department to fix their schedules.

Mr. Ryan opposed the amendments, contending that nearly all the business mail of

Mr. Ryan opposed the amendments, con-tending that nearly all the business mail of New York left on the 8:40 p. m. train and was deposited in Chicago in advance of the special

facility train.

Mr. Robeson said that \$600,000 was not conough to satisfy the demands of the railway companies. For himself he was willing to afford special facilities provided they were afforded to the whole country and afforded on some principle which could be understood. He was not willing to vote additional money cility train. to pay rallways to run passenger trains on which to carry the mails. The question was whether congress should give the necessary millions to do the work right or give \$200,000. millions to do the work right or give \$209,000 for special mail facilities—special not only in character, but in locality. The gentleman from New York [Mr. Hiscock] had said that there had been lugged into this debate some war on railways and newspapers. Not by him (Mr. Robeson). He carried on war in behalf of the people of the country, and if when a man defended the interests of the people at large it followed as a corollary that he was against railways and newspapers, he when a man defended the increase of the people at large it followed as a corollary that he was against railways and newspapers, he must accept that position; but he was not, perhaps, as sensitive as some getiflemen to the criticism of the press. He did not respond as quickly to the interest of railway companies, or move at the crack of their whip. When the interest of the people of the country needed defense, if he were in the position and had the power to give it, he would not shrink from the responsibility.

Mr. Hiscock. The gentleman says that I lugged into this discussion, a suggestion that this was a war on railways and newspapers. I say, Mr. Chairman, that the speech that he treated us to yesterday read between the lines was simply a proclamation of war; and I say that from the outset in this matter the appeal has been made to a prejutice against, newspa-

has been made to a prejutice against newspa-pers and against railways to strike down the

special facility.

It has passed from ear to ear in regard to the gentleman from New Jersey when he erected himself on such a proud pedestal that he was smarting beneath the lash of the newspapers. I repeat what I said before, that the appeal here against this appropriation is to the prejudice which has been instituted against them. I, no more than he, shrink be-neath their lash and I have felt it as severely neath their lash and I have felt it as seyerely as he has, but there are great bussness interests involved in this question, and because, forsooth his district may be gridironed by railroads that reap a benefit from this, or because the New York papers may be deposited there earlier is no reason why these business interests should be stricken down.

Mr. Bland said that the water way transportation of the country was to be struck down in the interest of the great railways.

portation of the country was to be struck down in the interest of the great railways and the city of New York. This \$500,000 was to be diverted in the same direction in order to build up the railways and the cities on the Atlantic seacoast. It was a corruption fund which he did not think should be provided for.

Mr. Ward argued that the special facilities

were in the interest of the people at large and not in the interest of any particular com-

mot in the interest of any particular community.

Mr. Davis opposed the appropriation. What advantage was it to Chicago to have the mail dumped there six or eight hours earlier, when it could not be transmitted to the west. The present special facilities were desired for metropolitan papers and for merchants around New York city. Chicago needed the same facilities. If she could have these facilities he would be in favor of an appropriation, but he was not in favor of an appropriation that he was not in favor of an appropriation that could not do equal justice to the whole coun-try. He protested against discriminating against the great commercial centers of the

West.

Mr. Holman opposed the amendments.

Mr. Hewitt suggested that the postmaster general did not belong to the state of New York and there would be no motive for him York and there would be no motive for him to expend the money on mails to and from New York unless it were for the general interest. New York was what she was because she was the entrepot for the commerce of the country. She belongs not to herself, not to tho state of New York, but to the entire country; and if money was expended in carrying the mails to or from New York, it was in no sense local. He repudiated the idea that the city of New York would come here and ask for a dollar for her own benefit, except so far as that benefit was consistent with the prosperity and advantage of the whole country. It was the people of the country who wanted the communication with New York, not New York that wanted it with the people of the country. These mail facilities were not New York that wanted it with the peo-ple of the country. These mail facilities were to enable business men outside of New York to have their business transactions carried out promptly and efficiently, and if the house refused this appropriation whom did it pun-ish? Not the business men of New York, not the railways of New York, not the news-papers of New York. It furnished the people of the country who wanted letters from New of the country who wanted letters from New

York promptly.
Mr. Hiscock's amendment was lost without division and Mr. Robinson's by a vote of 29 to 91.

Committee amendments were adopted ap repriating \$9,000 for the purchase of bags for egistered letters and increasing from \$200. 000 to \$220,000 the appropriation for mail bags and catchers. The clause reducing the rate of postage having been reached, Mr. Murch offered an angudment fixing the rate at three cents for the first half ounce and two cents for every additional half ounce. He claimed that this rate would occasion no deficiency in the revenues of the Postoffice department, and declared that there was no demand for a reduction of postage from three to two cents. Mr. Buckner opposed any reduction, and claimed that this was no time, when the ways

and means committee was considering the question of reducing taxation, to go to work on the sentimental idea that the people wanted cheaper postage.

Mr. Townshend, of Illinois, advocated the reduction, claiming that it would be followed by a large increase in the volume of corre-spondence, and would be in the interest of the

dessemination of intelligence.

Mr. Murch's amendment was lost.

Mr. Cox offered an amendment reducing local postage to one cent, but it was ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Cox also offered an amendment, which

shall not affect the compensation of fourth-

order.

Air Townshend offered an amendment abbithing postage on second-class mail matter. Ruled out on a point of order.

Mr. Flower offered an amendment providing that the postage on weekly and semi-weekly papers shall be the same. Ruled out.

Mr. Hewitt offered an amendment striking on the reducing clause, and inserting in iten thereof a provision authorizing the postmaster general to cause to be manufactured and placed on sale self-sealing one-halt sheets of

placed on sale self-sealing one-half sheets of paper, not larger than letter size, the price of which shall be two cents. Ruled out. Mr. Atkina moved to strike out the clause reducing the rate of posting, which motion

reducing the rate of postage, which motion was lost.

On motion of Mr. Dunn a paragraph was added to the bill providing that if the revenues of the Postofice department should be insufficient to meet the appropriations made, a sum equal to such deficiency shall be appropriated from any money in the treasury.

Mr. Robeson offered an amendment providing that railways which have received aid from the government, both in bonds and lands, shall receive as compensation for carrying the mails, not to exceed 50 per cent. of the amount

mails, not to exceed 50 per cent, of the amount now allowed to them by law.

Mr. Holman gave notice of an amendment providing that railways which have received and grants exceeding 3,000 acres, shall receive for carrying the mails, but 50 per cent. of the compensation allowed to other roads. Pending action the committee rose.

A PENSION FOR MRS. WARREN. A FENSION FOR ME. WARRAS.

Mr. Wadsworth, from the committee on invalid pensions, reported a bill granting a pension to the widow of Maj. Gen. Warren. It was referred to the private calendar.

LANDS CEDED. On motion of Mr. Moore, of Tennessee, a bill was passed ceding to the first taxing district of Tennessee, certain land situated in the city

ALABAMA CLAIMS. Mr. Reed, chairman of the committee on the judiciary, reported a bill, which was passed, extending until May 14, 1823, the time for claimants to file claims before the court of commissioners of Albanat claims.

THE HOLIDAY BECESS. Mr. Hiscock offered a resolution for a boliday recess from the twenty-second of Decem-ber, 1882, until the the third of January, 1883. ferred to the committee on ways and means. The house then (at 3:55 p. m.) adjourned.

WHISKY IN BOND.

The Distillers Modestly Rest Content at Two Years' Extension.

There is one subject for legislation that made much matter for the newspapers during the late session of congress which will have to be settled without strenuous effort. It is the whisky bill," so-called, being friginally a clause in the "little revenue bill," to provide for the extension of the bonded period for whisky. The public will remember the Senate investigating committee, and the many charges or stagating committee, and the many charges and suspicions that went along with the work of the distillers to secure this relief last winter. The general belief is that they failed because they wanted too much. At first it was a reduction of the tax from 90 to 50 cents per gallon and an indefinite extension of the bonded period, which is now three years. The distillers considered themselves neglected and perhaps they were. However that may have been, they joined in a resolution declaring that they would not be content with such temporizing legislation as that proposed for extending the time on whisky in warehouse at the time of the passage of the act only. So they came on again, this time with such substantial support as was afforded by a recommendation in Commissioner Raum's report that relief by extending the bonded period be given the whisky trade. Representative distillers from Kentucky, Illinois, and Ohio have conferred with prominent gentlemen of the senate finance committee, and have agreed to be entent with a vertexion and suspicions that went along with the work themen of the senate finance committee, and have agreed to be content with an extension of two years on whisky now made, which is such a come-down from the original demand that it will probably meet little if any opposithat it will probably meet little if any opposi-tion. They now graciously agree to take what they refused last winter, prompted, in a great degree, no doubt, by the fact that some measure of relief is absolutely necessary to save several heavy distillers from going by the board. This will save them, and perhaps the trade can adjust itself to the conditions it imposes upon them as producers, though some of them would have the law apply to whisky whether now made or to be made, believing that it leaves the whole question open to be again adjusted by legislation. The prospect for repealing all laws imposing internal-revenue taxes is not good enough to be made a basis of any heavy transactions looking to future produc-tion, though some of the distillers believe the

tion, though some of the distillers believe the tax will be taken off whisky by the time this proposed two-years' law shall have expired.

Whether it is the best that can be done or not it is modest in the distillers to rest con-tent with so little, and they will have no such exasperating experiences as they did last win-ter. One result of all the investigating that was done was to show the heavy distillers to be as deserving of relief as any other taxed class, so far as business is affected. In fact, the banks are as anxious for this measure of relief as the distillers themselves. It will be a long time before whisky is excused from paying a tax, and it ought to be. Meanwhile, the trade is entitled to fair play.

The legislatures of the following states will elect United States senators this winter to succeed the senators named, whose terms of

office expire March 3, 1883. Arkansas Augustus H. Garland, democrat. Colorad — heorge M. Chilcott, republican. Deisware — Ell Saulsbury, democrat. Illinois—David Davis, democrat and independ-

Illinois—David Davis, democrat and Marketent,

Kausas—P. B. Plumb, republican.

Malino—W. P. Frye, republican.

Massachusetis—teorge F. Hoar, republican.

Michigan—Thomas W. Ferry, republican.

Minnesota—William Window, republican.

Nebraska—Alvin Saunders, republican.

New Hampshire—Edward Il. Roilins, republican.

New Jersey—John H. McPherson, democrat.

North Carolina—Matt. W. Ransom, democrat.

Texas—Richard Coke, democrat,

Texas—Richard Coke, democrat.

Texas—Richard Coke, democrat.

Texas—Richard Coke, democrat.

Texas—Richard Coke, democrat.

The legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, Kon-

The legislatures of Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina and Virgina have elected senators, whose terms will not expire until March 3, 1889,

Local Items.

From Bretano have been received the latest numbers of the London Graphic and London Illustrated News.

Marriago licenses have been issued to Osborne Eskridge and Alice Pryor, Fauquier county, Va., and George E. Ray and Carrie M. Bender, of this city.

The regular meeting of the Travel club will be held at Mrs. Lockwood's parlors 810 Twelfth street this evening. The tour will be through Scandinavia.

A Georgetown Schooner Gone. The signal corps station, Sandy Hook, N. J. reports at 7 a. m., December 17, as follows: Three masted schooner Isaac L. Clark, Cap tain Crammer, from Georgetown to New York with coal, came ashore at 1 a.m. on point off Sandy Hook. The crew of seven were all saved. The captain has doubts of getting her off, and says she is making water. Assistance has been telegraphed for, I saving crew No. 1 boarded her at 1:45 a. m.

DEPARTMENT DOTS. Another completed section—250 miles—of the Atlantic and Pacific railway has been

accepted by the President.

The Chippewa delegation goes home with promise that their people shall have the of Turtle mountain reservation in Da-The whisky case of Dickinson, Leach & Co.

of Chicago, has been settled by compromise after several years agitation before the Treas Two new national banks have been authorized—the People's national, af Americus, Ga., and the First national, of Grafton, Dakota territory, each to begin business with a capitol of \$50,000.

Southern matrimonial associations, to the

DRESS REHEARSALS.

The Opening Entertainments of the Social Sensbin-Fushton Indientions - General Soclai Goutin

As far as the fashions for the winter are neerned the belies established a few things at the german the other evening, chief of which was that the ball dress shall remain decolletee. The popularity of short dresses and trains are about equal, though from the strings and streamers of tattered valayenses flying from every long gown, the greater beauty and appropriateness of the short danc-ing dress was abundantly proved. Taste has become more catholic in regard to slippers, become more catholic in regard to slippers, and the high heels and rosotics, which constitute the only visible foot covering of fashion, were of every color. Black silk hostery and black kid slippers are no longer the regulation, and the magnifying effects attained by the old white kid and satin slippers are again to be noticed. Economy has at last come to the relief of the fashionable maiden in the matter of gloves, and the same deep hue, term cotta and mahogang kids, that accompany a street costume, are now worn with the most delicate ball dresses. The worn with the most delicate ball dresses. Th worn with the most deficate ball dresses. The bad example of the Prince of Wales is still quoted by the bare handed and red handed partners, who ruin as many dresses by the touch of their ungloved palms, as a dancing cavalry man with his spurs on. There was a barrowing incident the other night and an agitated figure was introduced to the dressing room when one of the duced to the dressing-room, when one of the fair dancers found that her dress waist had given way in its most important seams, owing to the treacherous chain-stitch of an auto-matic machine. The shattered convoy put in

for a few minutes for repairs, and the evening went on gaily after this trifling mishap. An interesting piece of bries-a-brace belong-ing to Hon. John F. Potier, the hero of the

An interesting piece of ore-a-brace teleonsing to Hon. John F. Potter, the hero of the bowie-knife duel, was a bowie knife seven feet long, with abony handle and beautifully-curraved blade. It was presented to him by Hon. Frank P. Blair in behalf of admiring friends, and the trophy hung for years upon the walls of Mr. Potter's farmhouse, in spite of facetious inquiries from his neighbors, who wanted to borrow it durling harvest time.

The wives of the justices of the supreme court, the ladies residing on Capitol hill, at the navy yard, the National hotel, the Riggs house, and Grant place will generally be at home to-day, after the custom of last year.

The success of the special extra german of Friday evening is to be repeated in the programme of regular germans which the Bachelors' club have now announced for the coming season. The germans will be given on al-

season. The germans will be given on af-ternate Thursday evenings during the winter, beginning with one this week on the night of the twenty-first, and the other entertainments

the twenty-first, and the other entertainments following on January 4 and 18 and February 1. The Army and Navy club are organizing, but have not yet announced their plans for future festivities.

Ex-Senator Yulce, of Florida, has bought the corner house on Highland place, Massachusetts avenue, and will make his permanent home there. The bouse was formerly the residence of Hon. Thomas B. Bryan and then of Mrs. Archer, by whom the property was sold to Senator Yulce. Lastspring there was great anxiety in the neighborhood at the rumors that Chamberlin intended leasing it for his club house, and the fears were not wholly set at rest until his name and his wholly set at rest until his name and his "greenery-gallery" curtains appeared on the front of the old Fernando Wood mansion.

Prof. Raymond Lee Newcomb, of Salem, Mass., has been the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Danenhower, at their home on Twenty-ninth street, Georgetown, for the past week, Prof. Newcomb, who was the naturalist of the Jeannette expedition, lectures to morrow eve-ning on his arctic adventures, and illustrates the polar scenes by means of stereopticon

Lieut, John Danenhower is still absent on his lecturing tour, and is meeting with a gratifying success everywhere. He is ex-pected home the latter part of this week to spend the Christmas sesson with his family, spend the Christmas season with his family, and his presence will celebrate the anniversary of the exciting days of last winter, when the first news was brought that the Jeannette had been lost. The intelligence of that disaster was received on the Wednesday before Christmas, and on the following day the saddened family circle was thrown into a delirium of joy at receiving a cablegram from Siberia containing the brief message; "Well. Safe. John."

Safe. John."
Miss Annie Story, who plays leading parts with Keene this week at the National, will be warmly greeted by her many Washington friends. Since her first entering the dramatic profession five years ago, each step poward has been watched with interest, and with each engagement that she has played here each engagement that she has played here marked improvement has been noted in all that pertains to that complex art. As a mem-ber of Ford's stock company, and traveling as second lady with Louise Pomeroy, Lawrence Barrett, Mme. Janauschek, and Keene, she has been a hard working and conscientions student of the drama, and her successful rise from the bottom of the ladder is almost a novelty in this day of stellar eccentricities and professional beauty shows. Miss Story will spend this week with her mother at No. 1921 H street. Mrs. T. W. Bartley entertained a party of

ladies at lunch on Saturday, the guests in-cluding Mrs. Judge Matthews, Mrs. Judge Miller, Mrs. Gen. Hasen, Mrs. Gen. Poe, and other ladies of note.

The first bachelors' german will take place

The first bachelors' german will take place next Thursday evening. The committee now consists of Messrs, Seaton Minroe and W. F. Pedrick, Lieuts. M. M. Macomb, of the army, and Frederick H. Paine, of the navy, and Messrs. C. de Bildt, Walker Blaine, Blair Lee, F. M. Lee, and Clifford Richardson.

The marriage of Mr. Samuel B. Bates, of the Navy description to Miss Minnig Gill, which

Navy department, to Miss Minnie Gill, which will take place on Wednesday, will be an ex-tremely quiet affair, only a few relatives and friends of the contracting parties being pres-

ent.

Mr. D. H. Washburn, of the Edison electric light company, and Miss Ella L. Allsworth, only daughter of Capt. Edward Allsworth, U. S. A., were quietly married on Saturday morning at the residence of the bride's parents, Rev. Dr. Townsend, of the Church of the Incarnation, performing the exercises. carnation, performing the ceremony. The happy couple left on the 1:30 p. m. train for Mrs. Jerome Bonaparte whose serious ill-

less caused great alarm to her large circle friends, is now fortunately almost restored to health. She is a relative of Mrs. Judge Blatch-The Saturday reception of the Art club was

well attended, and many of the pictures shown were the subject of the warmest praise. The fact that so large a number attended, although the weather was so blustering and uncomfortable, is a good indication of the esteem in

which the organisation is held.

The wedding of Miss Cora R. Williams, niece of Mr. Wash B. Williams, and Mr. Robert L. Middleton will take place to-morrow evening at McKendree church

Commissioner Loring's Return. Commissioner of agriculture Loring re turned on Saturday from St. Louis, which city he visited for the purpose of addressing a convention of sorghum sugar growers. The commissioner's speech embraced a history of the industry, the work of the department up the industry, the work of the department up to the present time, and the conclusions of its chemist, the result of the investigations of the committee of the national academy of science, and the possibilities of the future development of the industry.

The Globe-Democrat says that the speech was enthusiastically received, and the commissioner's course heartily approved, as evidenced by the following resolution offered by Mr.

by the following resolution offered by Mr. Belcher, a chemist, who for some years has been making the study of the sorghum plant a speciality, and who occupied for some time the position of scientific expert to the associa-

the position of scientific expert to the associa-tion:

Resolved, That the thanks of this association are hereby extended to the Hon George B Laring, the United States commissioner of agriculture, for his most interesting and exhaustive address, and for the sound judgment he has displayed in co-operating both with the manufactures of sor-ghum sugar in the development of their indus-try and also with those scientific investigators who have examined the capacity and quality of sorghum sugar producing plants.

Knotted for Life.

The criminal court room of the district is, strange as it may seem, becoming quite pepular with a large class of candidates for matri-Ardent swains who are in great luste number of 240, have been placed on a par to be married appear to have a special liking with other fraudulent concerns by order of the postmaster-general so far as carrying their mail is concerned.

The married appear to have a special liking for this particular temple of justice, and qualit and novel scenes can sometimes be witnessed there. On Saturday a delegation

colored men escorting five: lady with a mahogany complexion in-vaded the hall. The purpose of the delegation was instantly divined by the delegation was instantly divided the process of the court-room, and the process of marriage papers was made easy habitues of the court-room, and the procure-ment of marriage papers was made easy for Osborne Eskridge and Alice Pryor, of Fan-quier county, Va., at the usual terms. To provide against accidents the lover had brought along two very talented ministers, and in the presence of a select company of ballids, newspaper reporters, and stray loung-ers, the knot, a double knot in this instance, was tied, both of the clerical attachments assisting in the corregiony. assisting in the ceremony.

BEECHER ON BUSINESS.

The Great Preacher Gives His Views on Cambling in Grain and Other Matters.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16 .- Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was placed on the witness-stand Saturday afternoon before the New York schate committee on "corners." He said that if any man could buy all the wheat in the country man could buy all the wheat in the country and so starve people he would be a criminal of the deepest dye, but such a calamity could not happen in this country. Mr. Beecher thought that the species of gambling carried on by merchants was far less injurious upon public morals than are the effects produced by church fairs and religious lotteries. "I hold," he said, "that a man with a long head foresees his advantage over his neighbors in these account there are no that means the same of the same speculations, but on that account these specu-lations should not be counted immoral. I regard the age in which we live as

THE AGE OF COMBINATIONS.

I think it is part of my profession to deal in futures. There are two ways of dealing in futures—one in realities, the other in risks and chance. A man may sell what does not exist. One, two or twenty men, who looked ahead sufficiently sagacious to prophesy what would come to pars in the future and were right in their conjectures, cannot see that such actions are illegitimate. There is but little danger of a famine in this country. There is no man who loves his neighbor as himself, but as a mere cause of commercial judgment I do not see cause for any special complaint. THE AGE OF COMBINATIONS. do not see cause for any special complaint, Supply and demand are minor principles which regulate prices. The law of price is the law of brain. The more that nature does for a man the less use he has for his own brain. The value of the finest silk dress ever made is what fools are willing to pay for it, and that is determined by the vanity of the fool who bids the highest. There is nothing in our civilization but what calls for intermediate men. A man makes chairs, another stores them, a railroad takes them to a distant city, and they are sold by another man.

BUT ALL SELFISHNESS IS WRONG, and all commerce is more or less selfish. Money making in Wall street is an illustra-tion. A public assembly can do very little for this. No law can make morality. I have been much enlightened since this committee has been in session. I have read more about Vanderbilt and Gould than they would ever read about me. I think it would be a good thing, gentlemen, if you would come down thing, gentlemen, if you would come down about once a year. I think that these investi-

gations are GREAT PUBLIC INSTRUCTIONS. I once bought a number of Paintina shares and paid \$400 a share for them. I was glad to get them; but when I sold them out at \$100 I was glad to get rid of them. That is all I know of stock speculation." In course of his testimony, speaking of public morals and bribery, the witness said, "There was George Washington—he could not be bribed, but he sware, like a treoties. but he swore like a trooper.

"OH, WATCH AND FIGHT,"

An Attempt to Batse a Row About the Alleged Watches Presented to the Garfield Fair.

A good deal has been said in regard to the difference between Col. Corbin and the Lancaster Watch company, and the manager of that company has addressed a letter to the secretary of war, expressing his desire to bring charges against the gallant colonel. To his communication Secretary Lincoln made

his communication Secretary Lincoln made the following reply:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, December 8, 1862—MR. A. BITNER, GENERAL MANAGER LANCASTER WATCH COSPANY, LANCASTER, PA—887;—I am in receipt of your letter of the 6th instant, in which you express your desire to bring charges against Col. H. C. Corbin for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, at the recent fair held in this city, and your readinosa to meet any board of inquiry called to investigate the matter, and in reply have to state that it is not usual to appoint courts as boards for the conthe matter, and in reply have to state that it is not usual to appoint courts as boards for the consideration of vague and general charges. If you will formulate charges and specifications dotaining the circumstances upon which your complaint is based they will receive close attention by this department, and the question as to whether the allegations constitute the specific offense under the articles of war determined.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

Very respectibility, your It was stated last night that the agent of the watch company was in the city with his charges and specifications all prepared, and was hunting round for some one to interview

him on the subject.

A REPUBLICAN reporter, however, inter-A REPUBLICAN reporter, however, interviewed a prominent member of the executive committee of the late fair in regard to the cause of the difficulty, who said that when Col. Corbin makes his defense, if he is called upon to make one, he will show up the watch company in a very unfavorable light; that the agent who came on here to represent the company endeavored to "do" the whole committee; that the five watches which he placed in the hands of the committee were not watches at all, but simply works without any cases; that Col. Corbin and the rest of the committee were indignant works without any cases; that Col. Corbin and the rest of the committee were indignant at this and offered the watches back to the agent for \$10, but he declined to buy at that price, and that possibly he might have offered them for \$5, but they were refused by the agent at any price. He said that the five sets of works were sold for \$10, or \$2 apiece, and that the watch company or the agent certainly can't be accused of over generosity.

PERSONAL.
Chris. L. Magee, or Pittaburg, is at the Riggs. Ex-Secretary William M. Evarts is at Wormley's. J. G. Daggett and bride, of Boston, are at the Hon. D. B. Henderson, of Dubuque, is at Wil-

Gen. V. D. Groner, of Virginia, is a guest at the Maj. W. A. Thomas, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Gen. William Preston, of Louisville, Ky., is at Welcker's.

Hon, George Turner, of Montgomery, Ala., is at the Ebbit. Senator-elect H. H. Riddleberger, of Virginia, is at the Arlington. Lieut, George L. Converse, jr., U. S. A., and wife are at the Arlington.

Miss Mildred C. Lee, daughter of Gen. Robert E. Lee, is at the Arlington. Hon. Henry W. Oliver, jr., of the tariff commis-sion, is at the Arlington.

Judge Geo. Hoodley and Col. Warren Highy, of Cincinnati, are at the Riggs. George O. Jones, of Albany, N. Y., the great recenbacker, is at Willard's. Supervising Architect Hill is on a supervisory trip to New York and Boston.

William Corliss, of Providence, R. I., the inventor of the Corliss engine, is at the Riggs.

M. B. Waters, agent of the People's line of steamers on the Hudson river, is at the Arlington. General Sherman has gone to Philadelphia to attend the banquet of the New England society.

Col. Perrier, of the French army, who visited his country to observe the transit of Venus, is at the Arlington. Hon. S. Newton Pettis, ex-representative of the wenty-sixth Pennsylvania district, and ex-min-ster to Bolivia, is at the Arlington.

Richard Tebbs, Leesburg, Va.; John Dillahoy, Maryland: M. M. Green, Warrenton, Va.; H. H. Clagett, Maryland, are at the St. Marc. George B. Green, R. H. Parks and H. E. Dilling-ham, New York; M. V. Monarch and E. S. Millett, Keniucky; A. Adams, Maryland; J. B. Clement, Onio; S. Andrews, Philadelphia, are at Willard's. J. M. Lachlin, Philadelphia, J. B. Clarke, New Hampshire; George Swiney and Jacob Ostrom, New York; W. C. Stevenson, Massachusetts; How-ard Douglas, Ohio; J. F. Coburn, Besten; Ed. Richardsen, Indianapolis; J. M. Weston, Michigan, are at the Riggs.

aro at the Riggs.

A. G. Bast, Chicago; F. W. Hoy!, New York, George B. Fox, Cincinnati, Onio.; S. F. Peckham, Bristol, R. I.; T. H. Giban, Del.; W. H. Shedwin, Philadelphia; R. W. Hontington, U. S. M. Co.; J. W. Knoslion, S. Fessenden, Checimant; George H. Kendall, New York O. D. Lynch, Indiana; Charles S. Wilbur, Rochester, N. Y.; H. N. Chit, Chici Sohn J. Hearly, Charles, Callin, E. D. Cook, Chicago, are at the Ebbitt,